the general tone of diplomatic society, no idea of an unpiessant termination to the renewed conference. Russia has no thought of stirring up the sales of the the which was so fortunately for her damped out in March of the present year. She will be satisfied by having gained the point of a conference at all, after such defiant terms had been used in reference to it by England. After a show of resistance she will find occasion to add her crochets to the mediation of France, and a great object will have been gained in the world in general, the increased and increasing with whom she has been so recently at war. That the day is not far distant when this amity will take a practical character and assume a hostile front against practical character and assume a hostile front against England is certainly a very popular error, if error it be; and many do not scruple to assert the renewed conference will form an admirable screen for some recret treaty highly prejudicial to the liberties of the world. It is the opinion of many sound thinking men that the present denouement of the political events, which began in 1853 and ended with the treaty of Paris, is precisely such as the Emperor Mapoleen had been throughout laboring to effect. As things were Russia could never have been anything to the dynasty of Bonaparte but a cold friend; but a little good humored wrestling and an awkward black eye or two, has now reheighted men content themselves with expressing their firm belief that whenever another war shall break out, whatever may be its nature and its cause, France and Russia will be found on the same side.

break out, whatever may be its nature and its cause, France and Russia will be found on the same side.

But there is certainly another view of the question. There are those who persist in believing that Russia is still menacing and redoubtable, for she will gain from the allies money for those railroads which ten years hence she will not fail to turn against them. With these, it is said, when Louis Mapoleon and Lord Palmerston have long passed away from the scene, she will transport so me tive or six hundred thousand men to those frontiers where no fleet of France or England will be able to with stand them. Then she will only need to cross the Danube in order to enter that land—always to her flowing with milk and honey—of Turkey, the possession of which she believes will endow her with the domination of the world. Austria might, indeed, oppose her by means of Hungarian and Wallachlan railroads, but much cannot be expected from that Power. In the meantime the part which the West is performing is instructive. Journalists, diplomatate, and influential parties of all kinds, are besy squabbling about Naples, and other matters, which, in comparison with a great danger, are in the nighest degree trival and absurd.

The Emperor, accompanied by an officer of his household, both in plain clothes, drove on Monday in a phaeton through different parts of Paris. His Majesty followed the Rue de Rivoli as far as the Faucourg St Antoine, and returned by the Rues de Ranbuteau, Trainée, Coquilliere, &c., to the gateway of the Pont Tournant, where the Emperor alighted, and walked through the gardens to the Toileries.

The Prefect of the Seine has just delivered his

way of the Pont Tournant, where the Emperor alghted, and walked through the gardens to the Tolleries.

The Prefect of the Seine has just delivered his annual report on the financial situation of the city of Paris, which, from recent reports, has been looked for with unusual interest.

The land tax, personal and furniture tax, and that on doors and windows, for 1856, amounts to 16,671,515 fr., being an increase since 1836 of 7,774,086 fr., and which will be still greater by 257,389 fr. in 1857. In other words, the taxes of Paris in twenty years are half as much again. In order to remove an impression that generally prevails that it is the richer quarters of Paris which have most been benefitted by the number of new buildings, the report states that the eighth arrondissement, which comprises that the eighth arrondissement, which comprises taken down, while one fourth of the total number of new buildings is in that quarter. It also declares it to be a mistake that the new buildings are not as much subdivided as the old ones, and consequently less efficient in accommodation. "I am," however, says the Prefect, "far from disputing that a greater number of disposable accommodations would not have been useful, in order to keep down rents; but what I deny is the cause which is generally assigned for the increase of rent, and which appears to have also taken place in all great towns where the extension of railway communication has caused a sudden increase of population." The report goes on to throw all the blame, of financial difficulty on the year 1838, which, from a disastrous law of the 10th of May, rendered the city of Paris incapable of meeting the charges imposed upon it. "Thanks," it adds, "to the measures of finance of 1856, we have now entered on a new era, and we hen-reforth hope to be able to maintain an equilibrium between the receipts and expenses. This will not at first be effected without difficulty, but the government of the Emperor, who has resolutely undertaken the difficult work from which former gover

Snow in Paris-The City Finances-The Imperial Prince-The Imperial Displays, in Public,

is so sharp that all building operations are suspended; and there is that dull livery of gray pervading the atmosphere which promises a continu ance of severe weather. The appearance of the city, as the eye wanders over it from the heights of Passy, is singularly picturesque; the domes of the Hotel des Invalides and of the Church of the Assomption, and in the far distance that of the Pantheon, have a majestic effect, as, looming through the frosted atmosphere, their snow-white robes, like gigantic parachutes, swell over the panorama and spire, and tower, and fluted portico, glistening in their pure winter panoply, are only relieved from a monotonoly of white by the thousands of trees which, leafless and gaunt, shoot up their hard. black, staring boughs, in living testimony of the fleeting nature of beauty and luxuriance. The accounts from the departments all concur in speak ing of a very marked change in the weather since Sunday. Snow had fallen heavily on Monday at Lyons, Valence, Bordeaux, Havre, Cherbourg, and in the whole northern part of France; in fact, winter would seem to have set in with considerable severity. In Paris yesterday morning, snow came down thermometer is now at 26 Fahrenheit.

It is impossible not to feel some misgiving as to tranquillity being preserved should the present weather prove a presage of lengthened severity. The government, it is well known, has made ample provision, as far as regards Paris, to meet casual necessities. The manutention is stored with every description of corn, and government purveyors are prepared to enter the market as purchasers for the relief of those whom the inclemency of the season shall have cast upon their hands. The power of an absolute government is so complete that it has nothing but to will an interference with the laws of com merce, in order to meet an exceptional demand, and its will becomes law. Still, the distress in a city gorged with tens of thousands of laborers, attracte to it by such gigantic works as have been going on for the last five years, cannot but be enormous; if from any circumstance the employment is suspend-ed, it will require no commom vigilance and provi-dence to keep it from assuming a restless form.

The Prefect of the Seine has just presented to the Departmental Commission the budget of the city of

Paris for the year 1857, in which the receipts are estimated at 59,972,212fr.; expenses, 59,964,920fr.; surplus, 7,292fr. In the list of ordinary expenses he Prefecture of the Seine stands for 2,883,149fr.; Prefecture of Police, 183,112fr.; optional expenses, but of departmental utility for both prefectures nited, 1,099,399fr.; extraordinary expenses for repairs of Palais de Justice and other edifices, improvement of departmental roads, &c., 54,054,653fr.; special expenses for vicinal roads, 594,473fr., &c. The assistance given to orphan children requires an augmentation of credit of 215,200fr., and that for lunatics 50,779fr., the total increase in expenses being 402 140fr.

The Prince Imperial was yesterday, in spite of the coldness of the weather, taken out for air and exercise in the garden and court of the Tulleries. In the afternoon his imperial highness was carried in a carriage, with a military escort, to the Park of Moncarriage, with a military escort, to the Park of Mon-ceaux, where he remained an hour and a half. What he may grow up to it is impossible to say, but though a strong, healthy looking child, he is assuredly, at present, far from propossessing in appearance; the mouth is gross and altogether uncomely; the cheek bones are long and prominent; the complexion is swarthy. But he is lusty as a young eagle. Scarcely nine months old, he rolls himself over and over after any object which attracts him, with sur-

prising agility, and shows all the germs of future describing in his free will an interest within the document. The fondisons of the impactal parents is aboutedly intense, and the genine samisbility of both is never more apparent than whan the daily is in their presence. As to the Empress, it — sens to be the only thing that was wanting to draw out the growth of the control of t

possibility of agreeaby remunerating so much ingenious solicitude.

While in the act of tolding up my letter, my attention is drawn to the window of my study by a crowd of persons following one of the imperial carriages. It makes one smile in mockery at the absurd shifts monarchical government is compelled to have recourse to in order to maintain its proper position. The carriage contains that poor atom of humanity, the baby Prince Imperial. There he goes, down the avenue de Umperial. The carrisge contains that poor atom of humanity, the baby Prince Imperial. There he goes, down the avenue de l'Imperatrice, at a slow pace, on account of the glassy state of the road. On the box is a fat imperial coachman, in gorgeous green and gold. Behind stand three footmen six feet high. The carriage itself is burnished all over with paint and varnish and gold. A troop of guides on guarde tenue clustre at the wheels, the windows, and in its rear; and by the side, as commander-inchief of this expedition, which is presumed to convey the hopes of all France, rides in scarlet and gold, one of the marschals of the Palais. The poor little baby, that so many horses, so much tailoring, so many gay and fat and valiant men should be all a foot, doing that which a decent nursemaid with a strong arm and kindly soul, would do ten times better by herself, and that all this should be thought necessary to give him importance in the eyes of those millions it is fondly hoped he will live and rule! Surely the gew-ga-wa and giager-breadism of the sovereignty of one must be near its end, when in the last half of the nineteenth century the great grandson of a Corsican avocat can, by such means, be converted into as rightful a king as though the Imperiat purple had for centuries dorned his ancestors! I know nothing so weak in the Bonspartist pretensions as their slavish imitation of Bourbon pageantry and etiquette! Should Henri Cinq ever find his way back again, as many say he will some day, he will certainly find little to alter. His palace will have been swept and garnished, all wholesome checks of a popular character removed, and Richard may be himself again, with very little concession.

Our Bertin Correspondence.

Berlin, Dec. 2, 1856. Opening of the Prussian Chambers-Neufchatel-Composition of the Chambers -- Prussian Finances -Increased Taxation-The Resources of the Kingdom-Coal, Lignite and Zinc-The Iron

The opening of the Chambers, which, from the little sympathy felt by the people for their nominal representatives, passes off in general almost unno-ticed, was looked forward to this year with unusual interest, it having leaked out that there would be a passage in the royal speech referring to Neufchatsl, passage in the royal speech referring to Neutonats, of quite an energetic and even bellicose character. Notwithstanding this impression, however, it was hardly anticipated that his Majesty would make use of such very decided terms as he actually has done. Our Diet, as it is called, met on Saturday morning, and after alluding to internal affairs, the satisfactory result of the harvest, the efforts of the Prussian government to insure the execution of the treaty of Paris

ernment to insure the execution of the treaty of Paris by "all parties concerned"—a palpable hit at England and Austria—the King proceeded as follows:—

I have been painfully affected by the recent events in my Principality of Neutchatel, where the antagonism existing since 1848 between my undoubled title and the actual condition of public affairs, has thrown fauthful mentato the power of their adversaries. The moderation with which, for the sake of the panes of Europe, I have seted in respect to the state of this Principality, has been dily acknowledged by the European Powers. I am desirous, even after the late unfortunate condition, and after my indisputable right has been again raited by a unanimous resolution of the German Confederation, to solve this difficulty by negotiation in a manner conformable to the dignity of my crown. But I cannot and will not permit my magnanimity to be converted into an arm against my right itself. My people may rest assured that any further steps I shall take will be guided by the serious and well weighed consideration of my dulies and of the political relations of Europe, but I am equally convinced that, if circumstances should require it, my people will display their accusiomed zeal, fidelity and devotion in vindicating the honor of my crown.

The King pronounced the last sentence in a loud tone of voice, and with visible emotion. There can

tone of voice, and with visible emotion. There can be no doubt that he wrote this part of the speech himself, as it is impressed with the usual characteristics of the royal style, and forms a striking contrast to the unimpassioned and business-like tenor of the rest of his harangue. In fact, his Majesty has greater command of language than any of his ministers, and prides himself not a little on his eloquence. The assembly, who are mostly composed of government officers, civil and military, received

the King's appeal to the "zeal, fidelity and devetion" of his secole with beingrous extension, vicing each elect in the designing favor of their
cheers, to which the royal enter responded by doffing his helmet—for, although personally one of the
most peaceable of men, he always appears on such
occasions in full uniform, with a thing on his head
much like the basin of Mambrine—and bowing
graciously to the assemble.1 "peers and pillars of
the State." Whether the country at large will be
equally delighted, is another question. Up to the
present moment no one seriously believed in a rupture with Switzerland, or had any idea that this
Neufchatel farce would assume the dimensions of a Neufchatel farce would assume the dimensions of a tragedy; but there is a party near the throne who are evidently determined to push matters to extremity, and who, in spite of their legitimist predilecmity, and who, in spite of their legitimist predilections, do not hesitate even to pay their court to Louis Napoleon, in the hope of obtaining his cooperation or acquiescence. It sannot be desied that they are wise in their generation, for in this case, even more than in the Oriental and Neapolitan difficulties, everything depends upon the French autocrat, who is next neighbor to Switzerland, and without whose consent no one could think of attack ing her. If he turns a deaf ear to the flattering overtures of the Prussian statesmen, the latter will have to confine themselves to negotiation, and all their blustering will go for nothing; but if he countenances them in requiring the Swiss government to release the Neufohatel prisoners without a trial, and thus tacitly acknowledge the sovereignty of Prussia in that Canton, or if he only promises to remain neutral, there will be no alternative but for Switzerland to submit, or to run the risk of an armed interpretation of Prussia and the Garmanic body. With-

in that Canton, or if he only promises to remain neutral, there will be no alternative but for Switzerland to submit, or to run the risk of an armed intervention of Prussia and the Germanic body. Without derogation to the traditional valor of the brave mountaineers, it may be doubted whether they would be able to resist such over whelming odds as could be brought to bear against them in that event; and to Switzerland therefore, as well as to Prussia herself, who has nothing to gain by a war except the gratification of dynastic pride, a pacific solution of this difficulty must be nightly destrable. If it can be obtained without sacrificing the independence of the only republic now left in Europe. Perhaps this would be a good opertunity for the United States to interfere in behalf of their European brethren, by forming a 'Holy Alliance' with England for the defence of liberty. At present John Bull is too isolated and too apprehensive of giving umbrage to his alippery friend on the other side of the channel to act with his usual spirit in this business, but he would pluck up courage if he were backed by the Young Giant across the Atlantic.

There having been no new election this year, the Chambers are composed of nearly the same elements as last session. A few members have did and a few members have vacated their seats, but their places have been filled by kindred spirit's, and the formidable majority at the disposal of ministers remains unimpaired. In the Upper House, Prince Hobeoloe, the leader of the ultra artisocratic faction, has been chosen President by an almost unanimous vot. Yesterday the Lower House re-elected Count Eulerburg, the government candidate, who succeeded hat session in ousting Count Schwerin, the lead of the constitutional party. It is eviden, therefore, that the opposition will stand no chance in either Chamber, unless the adherents of government should turn restive at finding themselves at taked in their tenderest part—the pocket.

I mentioned in my last that the Prussian finances were in r

nal appendages—fine houses, elegant equipages, and so forth. It is doubtful, however, whether such partial imposts would suffice to meet the necessities of government, and I think it likely that some more comprehensive scheme of taxation will be resorted to. Unfortunately, the whole financial system of Prussia is extremely defective, and all the thakering it has been subjected to of late only serves to render its inherent viciousness the more conspicuous.

In spite of the difficulties the population have to struggle with, and the heavy burthens that cramp their iodustry, his Majesty's assertion that the resources of the country are increasing in productiveness is not quite devoid of foundation. In a former communication I gave you some data relative to the production of bituminous and anthractic coal, which had risen last year to unwards of forty millions of tons, representing a value of more than nineteen millions of thelers. Another combustible material of great utility is the "Braunkohle," or lignite, the produce of which amounted in 1854 to 12,515,670 tons—1,560,594 thaiers in value—and had advanced last year to 13,774,380 tons—value, 1,876,881 thaiers—being an increase of no less than 11-8 per cent. The beds of lignite are found chiefly in the province of Saxony, which furnishes three-fourths of the whole produce; and as other kinds of fuel—such as wood, coal and peat—are extremely scarce in that province, the bountiful supply of lignite is an inestimable benefit to the population. In other parts of the kingdom—Pomerania, East Prussia and Posen—several beds of lignite have been recently discovered and are beginning to be worked. The immense forests with which the provinces were formerly covered have been mostly cut down for building and firewood, and they are obliged in consequence to turn their attention to mineral fuel. There is every reason to believe that the extensive valley of the Vistula abounds in lignite, traces of it having been detected in various districts.

The production of zinc is of still h

VIENEA. Dec. 1, 1854. Interview between Louis Napoleon and the Russian Ambassador—The Neufchatel Affair—Peace Conferences—Francis Joseph's Visit to Raly— Danish Encroachments, &c.

If you be desirous of having a sample of a German correspondent's audacity, I am able to give you a most striking one. There lives in Paris an Austrian refugee, one Mr. Hirsch, (which in English signifies "stag,") who is the dear "own correspon-dent" of the Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg News. This gentleman tips both newspapers, by helping them to political or other news of his own invention, which he prepares with different sauces à la talare. Thus, for instance, in the Hamburg News, of Nov. 21, he relates a curious story concerning a secret interview the Russian Ambassador, General Kisseleff, had with the Emperor of the French, during which Louis Napoleon, in a most

matic views and ideas, and gare to the Ramian General several hints relative to the state of affirm. Mayeleon, so Mr. Stag tells his credulous readers, in this secret conversation said to the other as fol-lows:—"Now, look ye, my good man, I would rather you would stick to the bargain which we struck at the Paris Conferences, as this would save me a good deal of trouble vis d-vis the French people and the other Powers, and you would remove every stom of suspicion concerning your good wishes to poor little Turkey. This would serve in the meantime, to countermine the influence Austria has gained with the Sublime Porte, for having got your troops out of the Danublan Principalities. And then, I beg you, for Heaven's sake, consider that by executing the aforemid convention you might throw a stone into the garden of the Anglo-Austrian alliance, which I don't relish at all, and which, I dare say, cannot be over agreeable to you, my dear, dear Runslans. Prunsla, you know, always sides with you, as Sardinis with me and you, especially when hoping for some possible encroachment and accretions, which we can promise her, at all events, as I did when she was fighting against you. Therefore, come, do as I bid you; there's a good fellow." After which speech General Kusseleff smiled, bowed, and shed a half-frozen Russian tear. Thus ended a conversation which took place in an embrasure of a window in the Tuileries, where nobody was able to see or to hear what the Emperor and the General were about. Now you will probably wooder at the long or sharp ears of Mr. Stag, for at the mrvelloun confidence either Louis Napoleon or Genera Kisseleff put in the discretion of the segacious gen thems. I, for my part, cannot help admiring and envying Mr. Stag for being on the most intimate terms with Louis Napoleon (sles a very reserved and taciturn prince) or a Russian ambassador, who likewise is not knewn for a very talkative and communicative person, and for his being initiated into the secrets of a conversation which nobody was allowed to approach. The Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg Wess. I dare say—and nobody was allowed to approach. The Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg Wess. I dare say—and nobody was allowed to approach. The Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg Wess. I dare say—and nobody was allowed to approach. The Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg Wess. I have say—and nobody was allowed to approach. The cologne general manusless of the fr

Insignificant Facts—Captain General Concha
The Queen and the Pope—Ministerial Permanencies—Buchanan, Alarm and Preparation—
Buckingham Smith, Esq.—Orders to the Fleet of Men on the Political Stage of Spain-The Sword and the Mitre-The Countess Montij Polato Bread and Lord Honden-Journey of Diplomats-Pensioning of Authoresses-Caro lina Coronado, &c.

I am not going to tell you to-day, friend HERALD, those very reserved secrets which I an ounced to you in my last letter, because they are so important they merit being kept another week in my inkstand. This letter might be lost in France, and the intermeddling police of his Imperial Majesty get the benefit of my particular gossip, which

What I am going to tell you now are the insignificant things. For example: It is definitively re-solved by the Spanish government to dismiss Concha from the post of Captain General of Cuba. They are waiting the arrival of the next mail from the Havana, which it is expected will bring his resignation. If it does not, he will be dismissed without further ceremony.

Second item—Queen Isabella has written another

autograph letter to the Pope, promising to do all that he wishes in the matter of the sale of the church property in Spain.

Third item...There is no change in the Cabinet,

and Pidal has determined not to resign the place of

sident has been an election very little to the taste of us Spaniards. The man among us who says least says that Buchanan is a filibuster, and you know what that means in a Spaniah mouth. The press tears its hair in commentaries upon this elec-and the government is already thinking what it do if Buchanan sends out here a filibustering Miniter. The Cabinet is having serious councils about
the means of defending the island of Cuba, and they
are making haste to arrange the difficult questions
which we have pending with Mexico and San Domingo. I can also assure you that the squadron
which we have prepared in the port of Havana to
send to Vera Cruz is ordered not to sall, and will
not sail unless it should have got under weigh before
the orders reach it.

Do you want me to tell you frankly who is the
man who could do something here for the democratic
party, and for Cuba? Weil, it is the excellent Secretary of Legation, Mr. Buckingham Smith. His
talents, his knowledge of the language, and the sympathies he has excited at the Court, would make
him an excellent Minister to Spain. The truth is to
be told, Mr. Herald, and Mr. Smith is a man of
much merit. do if Buchanan sends out here a filibustering Mini-

pathies he has excited at the Court, would make him an excellent Minister to Spain. The truth is to be told, Mr. Herald, and Mr. Smith is a man of much merit.

Now, then, just a few strokes of the charcoal to give you an idea of the men actually on the stage of politics at Madrid.

Narvaez, you see, wears a wig, and consequently he has his brains always hot.

Pidal exposes his bald spot to the air, and thus you see his head is cool.

Nocedal is trim and pretty as a steel engraving, and so his slender soul is of steel also, a kind of thin Toledo blade, which pricks, cuts, doubles up, whips about, and does not break. He is one of the most dangerous enemies to liberty.

Moyans is pug-nosed and ugly—but his talent is sharp and his intellect well proportioned. He combats always without scruple, and wins by his tenacity.

But enough of the ministers. Bravo Murillo, without being minister, figures largely in the royal councils. The Queen consults him in everything. Bravo Murillo would enter the Cabinet if it were not for his antipathy to the military element. Our government now is dressed in uniform, and Bravo Murillo would dress it in a casecock, or at least in a black coat and respectable silk hat.

When Narvaez wished to come to an understanding with Bravo Murillo about the formation of a new Cabinet, the dialogue was in this wise:

Narvaez—Raba-adub-r-rub-r-rub-r-rub r-r-rub!

Bravo Murillo—Duke, put on the mitre!

Narvaez—Raba-adub-r-rub-r-rub-r-rub r-r-rub!

Bravo Murillo—Duke put on the mitre!

Narvaez—Raba-adub-r-rub-r-rub-r-rub research his more of set and highly interesting intelligence. The Counters Montijo has given a dinner at which the guests ate potato bread—and eating it with partridges—tete devens, suprème de colaille—even with ham, has been an example so edifying that Lord Howden has immediately givenfanother dinner, at which they have eaten potato bread with roast beef, plum pudding, and all sorts of things.

The Isthmus of Darien Canal.

The Editon sent out by the governments of England, France and the United States of America, in December, 1853, to survey the proposed canal rotte across the Isthmus of Darien from Caledonia bay on the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of San Miguel on that of the Pacific, is generally supposed to have proved a complete failure, and, indeed, the circumstance that none of the engineers engaged in it have made any report would seem to justify that supposition. It can, however, be easily shown that notwithstanding the deplorable mismanagement of the expedition, and the very hasty and incomplete examination made of the country livith a tunnel of three miles in length a canal between these two points is practicable. The only published accounts of the expedition are Commander Prevost's "official report," in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society for 1855, and a pamphiet by Dr. Cullen, entitled the Mismanaged Darien Expedition of 1854, published by Effinham Wilson. Commander Prevost's report has no bearing on the question of the practicability of the canal, as the course he took from the Pacific side was three points of the compass westward of the proper route. Appended to it, however, there is a section of the isthmus, and a very accurate map, compiled, I believe, by Captain Fitzoy and Mr. Arrowsmith, in which the longitude of each coast is corrected in accordance with the surveys of Commander Parsons and Captain Kellett. The rivers Sucubil and Chuquanaqua are in it laid down from an accurate Spanish survey found in the archives of Bogota. The levels are those taken by Mr. Gisborne and his assistants, Messrs, Bennett, Armstrong, Devenish, and Bond. From this map and section the following facts appear to be established:—

1. The harbors on both coasts are admirably adapted for termini of a grand ship canal.

2. The Sawan river is quite free from obstructions, and is navigable to the mouth of the Lara.

3. From the junction of the Lara with the Savana to the Chuquanaqua, opposite the mouth

adapted for termini of a grand ship canul.

2. The Savans river is quite free from obstructions, and is navigable to the mouth of the Lars.

3. From the junction of the Lars with the Savans to the Chaquanaqua, opposite the mouth of the Sucubti, a distance of twelve miles, the country is of such a character as to present no engineering difficulties, nor for that distance would any deep cutting be required in the construction of a canal.

4. The next stage, from the Chuquanaqua to the configuence of the rivers Asnati and Sucubti, a distance of nine miles, the country is of the same character.

5. From the configuence of the Asnati and Sucubti for the next six miles, to the little Indian hamlet of Sucubti, there is no difficulty to be surmounted.

6. For the next three miles the land gradually rises from 180 feet to an elevation of 420 feet.

7. In the next three miles, in the direction of the Atlantic, the ground rises into a peak 930 feet high, so that here a tunnel would be required.

8. From the foot of this peak to the Atlantic sesboard, a distance of only two miles, the ground is very lew, and presents no difficulty whatsoever.

9. The whole length of the canal to be cut would be 35 miles.

Such are the facts, and it should be borne in mind that in the map and section which I have mentioned

be 35 miles.

Such are the facts, and it should be borne in mind that in the map and section which I have mentioned above the existence of a valley across the Cordillera above the existence of a valley across the Cordillera

Such are the facts, and it should be borne in mind that in the map and section which I have mentioned above the existence of a valley across the Cordillera is not taken into account, and I regret to say no search was made for it. I myself have repeatedly and distinctly seen it from Caledonia bay, and taken the beaning of its entrance, which was nearly due west of Isla del Oro or Golden Island. The mountain which, according to Mr. Gisborne, would require tunnelling, is southeast of it. This mountain, Dr. Cullen says, is called Agla by the Indians.

The country being overgrown by a dense forest of tall trees and high brushwood, and Mr. Gisborne having made only a very hurried examination of it, the valley remained unseen by him, and its existence was therefore ignored. It is, however, very plainly marked on Commander Parsons' survey of Caledonia bay and Port Escoses, 1854, lately published by the Hydrographic office

Again, Dr. Ross, who accompanied Commander Prevost, in a conversation which I had with him a few weeks ago, distinctly informed me that he'descended into another valley transverse to the'Cordillers, several miles to the northwest of that opposite Golden Island. This would show that the mountain running parallel to the shore of Caledonia bay, instead of being, as is generally supposed, part of an unbroken range, is really isolated.

Mr. Gisborne himself, in a letter to Commander Hancock, dated Her Majesty's ship Espiegle, Caledonia Bay, April 4, 1854, says:—''I am quite aware that in now concluding my surveying operations there is a great deal of interesting information still wanting, and that the examination of the isthmus is not near so perfect as I had hoped to make it.''

Commander Prevost, in a despatch to Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby, C. B., at Callao, dated Her Majesty's ship Virsago, Savana river, Jan. 7, 1864, says:—'Fording the river, (the Chuquanaqua,) we began to ascend, entering, as we supposed, the Cradillers, and during our progress pased over several hills, the highest of which we esti

Return of Rev. Dr. Livingstone to Civilian-

Return of Rev. Dr. Lavingstone to Civilizations.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone arrived at Marsellies from Tunis on the 6th inst., and was then is good health. His left arm is, however, broken and partly uncless, it have as been tora by a lion. When he was taken as board her Majesty's ship Frolic, on the Mosambique coast, he had great difficulty in speaking a sentence of English, having disused it so long while travelling in Africa. He had with him a native from the interior of Africa. This man, when he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamers and various wonders of civilization that no went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned. Dr. Livingstone has been absent from England serventeen years. He crossed the great African continent almost in the centre, from west to east, has been where no civilized being has ever been before, and has made many notable discoveries of great value. He travelted in the twofold character of mississary and physician, having obtained a medical diploma. He is rather a short man, with a pleasing and serieus countenance, which belowen the most determined resolution. He continued to wear the cup which he wore while performing his wonderful travels. On board the Candia, in which he veryaged from Alexandria to Tunis, he was remarkable for his modesty and unassuming manners. He never spoke of his travels except to answer questions. The lajury to his arm was sustained in the desert while traveiling with a friendly tribe of Africans. A herd of ilons broke into their camp at night and carried of some of their cattle. The natives, in their alarm, believed that a neighboring tribe had bewitched them. Livingstone taunaed them with suffering that losses through cowardies, and they done the surface apprais on him and cought him by the arm, and, after wounding two natives who drew it of him, it felt

The Ship Reserved and News from the Regions.

The Lendon Fiscs of 11th instant, says:—A or meeting of the Royal teographical Society was a Mooday test—Sir R L. Merchison in the obair.

The anyooted arrival of the Resolute, under the mand of the American Arctic explorer, Capt. Ha as a present to her Majesty from the United Stavans ont, was the samounced from the chair as been communicated that day by his Excelles American Minister. Air Dallas.

Captain Sheared Caboru reported that he had just from Captain Cater, sermerly of her Majesty's streptd, Conservator of the Humber, that Captain I of the Truelove, amounces that the Regulessan ha ledges of wood, which they had got from a shead been broken up on the beach, and that the another versel presend up in the ice, but not yet, up, down Prunce Regent intet. The wood the sledge made of had treenal holes. These natives frequently, in Baffin Strait.

Captain Gabora believes these vessels to be two of the deserted squadron.

The Liverpool Mercury of December 12, says Arctic discovery why Resolute is daily expectoristic town of the deserted squadron.

The Liverpool Mercury of December 12, says Arctic discovery why Resolute is daily expectoristic that a public banquet shall be given to twen of the American navy who are in charge vessel.

[From the London Times, Nov. 11]

Dors, and will require to be laid up for some time for repairs.

At half-past six on Wednowday ovening the America ex changed signals with the United States mail steamer Balte, which sailed from the Mersey in the morning for New York. This circumstance will probably be the means o aliaying any fears on the other side of the Atlantic as a the safety of the America.

Yesterday morning the fact of the America's returness communicated to the government authorities, and Mearrs. Maclvor, with the promptitude characteristic of their extensive establishment, got the Canada is read ness to proceed immediately to sea. The mails and past sergers will therefore be transferred to the Canada which is announced to leave the Huskisson Dock this

r voyage to Boston. immediately on the arrival of the vesses of the crew who had been injures a Northern Hospital. They were as followed.

The Sound and Stade Dues.

[Berlin correspondence of London Times, Dec. 8.] It is now some months since I had it in my power trapert to you that the last proposals made by the Danis government for the capitalination of the Sound dass had at any rate so far as the principle was concerned, begacoopied by the States chiefly interested. Since itsen it gettations have been assessionally carried on, which have resulted in a form of protocol being drawn up by Gree Sritain, Francis and France, in common with Desirant as the groundwork of a formal treaty, which, when at ripe, will definitely settle this long vexed question. The above mentioned protocol is, as I hear, a joint pred duction of this government and our own, and it under stood to embrace also the question of the trunnit due between Hamburg and Kiel. Some little time book they was every appearance that our government intended to press upon the Danish Cabinet the conclusion of a separate treaty, and leave the other State interested to fare as they could; but as this cours e of proceeding would have been anything by conclusive of the general subject of the claims of Den mark on all States trading to the Baltic it is matter of astraction to find that the intention has been abandoned the more so as this government, which next after Ea

normity of Designate a strait of which she owns only ne coast has furnished an irresistible precedent for He nover to extort her Stade dutes from all shipping entering and leaving the month of the Eibs. Is the diminution and eventual repeal of the river dutes on the Rhite and on the Eibs, and still more the Stade dute which weigh so heavily on our grees trade with Ham burg and Atona, Great Britain is deeply interested, and it is with the last mentioned, the Stade toil that we make begin first, as being the most important.

In this course, size, we shall find that the United State and Prussis have already set us an example. Bome little time back the latter made overtures to the Hamoveria government with reference to the alleviation of the Staditoli, and the United State lottle, and the United State lottle, and the United State lottle, and the United State in the and the United State lottle, and the United State in the trading interests of Hamovarg their intention of restation the further payment of the toil to Hamover in the same way as they have acted towards the similar toil in the Danish round. The infliction of this impost on the over sea trade entering and leaving the Eibs is, moreover exercised in a particularly invideous manner by Hamover as towards Hamburg, in whose port she receives a large a portion of it, for she exempts flow it all vessels with cargo entering her own port of Harburg, on the Ribe, which she intering and favoring at the argents of Hamburg the port to whose commerce she is all debeted for the revenue she derives from the toil. Hanover, moreover does nothing at all as an equivalent for her Stade test.